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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/025,165	12/19/2001	Jose L. Cervantes	10002896-1	6155

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EXAMINER	
SURYAWANSHI, SURESH	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2115	

DATE MAILED: 05/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/025,165	CERVANTES, JOSE L.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Suresh K. Suryawanshi	2115	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *4/27/05 amendments*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892).
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-24 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bui (US Patent No 6,763,478 B1[1]) in view of Kelly (US Patent No 6,336,166 B1).

1. As per claim 1, Bui discloses a portable computer having a first power mode and a second power mode, comprising:

A first memory bus [Fig. 1 and 2; col. 5, lines 3-13; memory bus 95];

A control system coupled to the first memory bus, wherein the control system is configured to operate the first memory bus at a first speed in the first power mode, and a second speed different than the first speed in the second power mode [col. 5, lines 3-16, 30-32, 43-51].

Bui does not expressly disclose about a second memory bus. However, Kelly clearly discloses about a computer system having a ROM bus and a RAM bus wherein buses are separate and independent of each other [Fig. 2; ROM and DRAM; col. 3, lines 22-30]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have more than one memory buses in a computer system and thereto controlling the speed of more than one memory buses accordingly. Moreover, clearly a system will save additional power by reducing the speed of more than one memory buses and a routineer will do so to extend the battery life of a portable computer when the portable computer is not operated via an external power source.

2. As per claims 11 and 17, Bui discloses a computer having a first battery power mode and a second external power mode, the computer comprising:

a random access memory [Fig. 1 and 2; SDRAM memory; col. 6, lines 58; RAM memory];

a first memory bus in communication with the random access memory [Fig. 1 and 2; memory bus 95];

[1] Prior art cited by examiner in the prior office action (mailed 02/23/2005).

a control system coupled to the first memory bus for reading and writing the random access memory, the control system including a clock generator, wherein the control system is configured to operate the first memory bus at a first clock speed in the first battery power mode, and a second clock speed greater than the first clock speed in the second power mode [col. 5, lines 3-16, 30-32, 43-51].

Bui does not expressly disclose about a second memory bus. However, Kelly clearly discloses about a computer system having a ROM bus and a RAM bus wherein buses are separate and independent of each other [Fig. 2; ROM and DRAM; col. 3, lines 22-30]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have more than one memory buses in a computer system and thereto controlling the speed of more than one memory buses accordingly. Moreover, clearly a system will save additional power by reducing the speed of more than one memory buses and a routineer will do so to extend the battery life of a portable computer when the portable computer is not operated via an external power source.

3. As per claim 21, Bui discloses a method of managing power in a mobile computing device comprising:

determining whether the mobile computing device is operating in a first power mode or a second power mode [col. 1, line 62 -- col. 2, line 3; col. 4, lines 26-29];

operating a first memory bus at a first bus speed when the mobile computing device is in the first power mode [col. 5, lines 3-16, 30-32, 43-51; operating the memory bus at 66 MHz in the first power mode]; and

operating the first memory bus at a second bus speed different from the first bus speed when the mobile computing device is in the second power mode [col. 5, lines 3-16, 30-32, 43-51; operating the memory bus at 100 MHz in the second power mode].

Bui does not expressly disclose about a second memory bus. However, Kelly clearly discloses about a computer system having a ROM bus and a RAM bus wherein buses are separate and independent of each other [Fig. 2; ROM and DRAM; col. 3, lines 22-30]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have more than one memory buses in a computer system and thereto controlling the speed of more than one memory buses accordingly. Moreover, clearly a system will save additional power by reducing the speed of more than one memory buses and a routineer will do so to extend the battery life of a portable computer when the portable computer is not operated via an external power source.

4. As per claims 2 and 24, Bui teaches that in the first power mode, the portable compute is operated via a battery power source, and in the second power mode the computer is operated via an external power source [col. 5, lines 3-16, 30-32, 43-51].

5. As per claims 3, 4 and 12, Bui teaches that a power mode detector which detects whether the portable computer is in the first power mode or the second power mode [col. 1, line 62 -- col. 2, line 3; col. 4, lines 26-29].

6. As per claims 5 and 13, Bui teaches that the second bus speed is double the first bus speed [col. 5, lines 3-13].

7. As per claim 6, Bui teaches that a clock generator [Fig. 2; col. 5, lines 3-5; clock generator].

8. As per claims 7 and 14, Bui teaches that a bus speed input for switching the portable computer between the first bus speed and the second bus speed [col. 5, lines 3-16, 30-32, 43-51].

9. As per claims 8 and 15, Bui teaches that the control system includes processor and a chipset [Fig. 1 and 2].

10. As per claims 9 and 16, Bui teaches that the memory bus is in communication with the chipset [Fig. 1 and 2].

11. As per claim 10, Bui teaches that an override switch coupled to the control system for switching the memory bus to the first speed or the second speed [col. 2, lines 4-11; user can override the default setting].

12. As per claims 18 and 19, Bui teaches that the mobile computing device is a laptop computer [col. 1, lines 10-13].

13. As per claim 22, Bui teaches that controlling a clock generator to determine the memory bus speed [Fig. 2; col. 5, lines 3-5; clock generator].

14. As per claim 23, Bui teaches that determining the memory bus speed independent of an internal processor bus speed [Fig. 2; col. 5, lines 3-51].

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Suresh K. Suryawanshi whose telephone number is 571-272-3668. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas C. Lee can be reached on 571-272-3667. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

sks
May 13, 2005

THOMAS LEE
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